

NEGRO EDUCATOR AND LEADER DEAD

Booker T. Washington, Dominating Figure of His Race, Dies at Home in Tuskegee.

COMES UP FROM SLAVERY

His Ability and Sane Leadership Win Respect in Both North and South.

TUSKEGEE, ALA., November 14.—Booker T. Washington, the noted negro educator and founder of Tuskegee Institute, died at his home here early today, four hours after his arrival from New York. Death was due to hardening of the arteries following a nervous breakdown.

The negro leader had been in failing health for several months, but his condition became serious only last week when he was in the East. He realized that the end was near, but was determined to make the long trip South to bear out his oft-expressed statement that he "had been born in the South, had lived all my life in the South and expect to die and be buried in the South."

HIS WISH IS GRATIFIED.

Accompanied by his wife, a secretary and his physician, Washington left New York for Tuskegee on Friday. He reached his home last midnight.

Specialists who had examined Washington said he was suffering from a nervous breakdown and a hardening of arteries. His last public appearance was at the National Conference of Congregational Churches, where he delivered a lecture on October 25.

Washington is survived by his wife, three children and four grandchildren. His brother, John H. Washington, is superintendent of industries at Tuskegee Institute.

The funeral will be held at Tuskegee Institute on Wednesday morning at 10 o'clock.

Washington was born in slavery near Hale's Ford, Va., in 1857 or 1858. After the emancipation of his race he moved with his family to West Virginia. He was an ambitious boy, and saved his money for an education. When he was able to scrape together sufficient funds to pay his stage coach fare to Hampton, Va., he entered General Armstrong's School for Negroes there, and worked his way through an academic course, graduating in 1875. Later he became a teacher in the Hampton Institute, where he remained until 1881, when he organized an industrial school for negroes at Tuskegee. He remained principal of this school up to the time of his death.

FAMOUS INSTITUTE STARTS IN RENTED SHANTY CHURCH

The institute started in a rented shanty church, and to-day it owns 3,500 acres of land in Alabama and has nearly 100 buildings valued at \$500,000. Washington won the sympathy and support of leading Southerners by a speech in behalf of his race at the Cotton States' Exposition in Atlanta in 1885. Of undoubted ability and breadth of vision, his sane leadership enabled him to accomplish more for and among the negroes of the United States than any negro of his time.

In addition to his prominence as an educator, Washington gained considerable fame as an author. He received an honorary degree of master of arts from Harvard University in 1896, and was given an honorary degree of doctor of laws by Dartmouth College in 1901.

An incident of Washington's career made him a figure of national prominence during the administration of President Roosevelt. He sat down to lunch with the President at the White House either by formal or informal invitation. There was a storm of protest, particularly from the South, but in spite of the resulting hostility shown toward him by many white persons, Washington continued to exert a widespread influence toward the betterment of his people.

TELEGRAMS OF CONDOLENCE FROM ALL OVER COUNTRY

Telegrams of condolence on the death of Dr. Washington poured into the institute all day and late into the night. Men in all walks of life are represented in the messages.

William G. Wilcox, treasurer of the investment committee of the board of trustees, wired, "His death is a national calamity, but his spirit will still live to inspire and carry forward his great work."

Isaac Fisher, president of Tuskegee Alumni Association, said: "With the death of Dr. Washington closes one complete chapter of negro history. The whole world is poorer to-day because he has gone."

ONE OF MOST USEFUL CITIZENS OF COUNTRY

OYSTER BAY, N. Y., November 14.—Colonel Theodore Roosevelt made the following statement to-night on the death of Booker T. Washington:

"I am deeply shocked and grieved at the death of Dr. Booker T. Washington. He was one of the distinguished citizens of the United States, a man who rendered greater service to his own race than had ever been rendered by any one else, and who, in so doing, also rendered great service to the whole country. I mourn his loss, and feel that one of the most useful citizens of our land has gone."

WASHINGTON WIDELY KNOWN IN RICHMOND

In Richmond, Dr. Washington was widely known both in colored and white educational circles. One of those who were most grieved by the news of his death last night was Giles B. Jackson, author of a well-known history of negro progress, and president (Continued on Second Page.)

Pope Goes Outside Vatican Precincts

Makes Important Departure From Custom of Predecessors by Visiting Church.

ROME, November 14 (via Paris).—Pope Benedict has made an important departure from the custom of the Pontiffs by visiting the Church of Saint Anna, adjoining the apostolic palace, and thus going outside the Vatican precincts, according to the newspaper Giornale D'Italia. Since the fall of temporal power, one form of the protest against the new order of things has been the seclusion of the Pontiffs in the Vatican.

DENOUNCED AS LIES

Reports of German Cruelties and Barbarisms in Belgium Said to Be Anglo-French Inventions.

BERLIN, November 14 (wireless via Sayville).—Under the caption "British and French Falsifications," the Transocean News Bureau issued the following statement to-day:

"In order to obliterate the memory of the Baralong murders, the Anglo-French press is spreading calumnies against the German government in Belgium by relating horrifying and real details of the execution at Liege on June 1, 1915, of seven men and one woman, who had been sentenced to death for high treason. All these details are simply lies.

"The Norddeutsche Allgemeine Zeitung states that the German commander at Liege officially reports that the executions took place in the presence of three physicians and the troops. All Belgians were excluded, so the execution was not public.

"After the first shots were fired, five of the men were found to be dead and the other two men and the woman had lost consciousness. These latter died after a few seconds.

"The bodies of those executed were buried in a grave near the place of execution, and were solemnly consecrated by a clergyman.

"Other calumnies have been spread by the Echo Belge concerning orgies indulged in by German officers at Menin in a French nuns' monastery, which were only stopped after the mother superior had entered a protest with the Governor-General. The reports state that the orgies were then continued in the Cafe Del Etiole and the Liberal Club. All these witnesses, the mother superior, the nuns and the proprietors of the Cafe Del Etiole and the Liberal Club, protest indignantly against the circulation of these falsehoods, stating that they are pure fabrications."

TO CONFER ON BUDGET PLAN

President Wilson and Cabinet to Meet With Special Committee Named by Democratic Caucus.

WASHINGTON, November 14.—President Wilson and members of his Cabinet will have an important conference on Wednesday night with the special budget committee appointed by the House Democratic caucus to devise ways of systematizing government expenditures.

Members of the Ways and Means Committee are hopeful that even if the President is not adopted, the plan of the President will lead to greater co-operation between the executive branch of the government and the appropriating committees of the House. Chairman Sherley, of the Budget Committee, and Chairman Fitzgerald, of the House Appropriations Committee, have offered different plans for coordinating appropriations. The full committee, however, has taken no action, and the President, so far, has not made his position known.

NAVY AIR MACHINE WRECKED

One of New Hydroaeroplanes Turns Turtle Fifty Feet in Air While Being Experimented With.

[Special to The Times-Dispatch.] MARBLEHEAD, MASS., November 14.—One of the new hydroaeroplanes which are being experimented with here, prior to delivery to the United States Navy Department, turned turtle fifty feet in the air over Marblehead Neck to-day. The machine left Burgess plant in charge of Clifford L. Webster, and after a first satisfactory flight, one plane refused to work. Mr. Webster operated the new life belt successfully, fell free from the hurtling machine and landed feet first in the ocean, where he was quickly rescued, the new invention probably saving his life. The machine was partially demolished.

VOLCANO IN ERUPTION

Great Blocks of Lava and Ashes Fall Over Entire Island of Stromboli.

ROME (via Paris), November 14.—The Royal Observatory at Catania reports that the volcano of Stromboli was in violent eruption on Saturday morning, according to the Stefani News Agency. Great blocks of lava and ashes have fallen over the entire island. The town of Lipari, on the island of the same name, felt a shock which lasted for a short time.

CONFERENCE POSTPONED

Circumstances Not Yet Favorable to Study Fundamental Bases for Peace.

LUCERNE, SWITZERLAND (via Paris), November 14.—The international congress, called to study fundamental bases for peace, which was expected to open at Berne on December 14, has been postponed until after the New Year.

The reasons given for the postponement are that the circumstances are not yet favorable.

NOTIFIES NEUTRALS OF ANCONA SINKING

Italian Government Denies There Were Any Circumstances Justifying Attack.

ONLY ONE AMERICAN SAVED

Austria Admits Torpedoing Ship, but Blames Crew for Loss of Life.

ROME, November 15 (via London).—The Italian government has sent an official communication to the neutral governments dealing with the sinking by a submarine of the Italian liner Ancona. The government denies that the Ancona carried any arms or contraband, or persons in belligerent military service, or that there were any circumstances justifying such an attack as a necessity of war. The note declares that the submarine began to cannonade the Ancona without any previous warning or a black shot, and fired without respite at the wireless apparatus, the decks and even the boats in which passengers were attempting to escape.

"Many of these," adds the note, "were killed or wounded, while many who approached the submarine were driven off with jeers. Thus nearly 200 people were drowned."

ONLY ONE AMERICAN OF TEN ON BOARD SAVED

ROME, November 14 (via Paris).—Of ten Americans on the Italian steamer Ancona, when she was sunk by a submarine off the Tunisian coast, only one was saved, according to a statement issued to-day by the Italian Emigration Office.

The statement also asserts that out of 561 passengers and crew of the Ancona, only 299 were saved.

SHIP STOPPED ONLY AFTER BEING SHELLED

BERLIN, November 14 (by wireless via Sayville).—The Austro-Hungarian ambassador to-day officially announced that the Italian steamship Ancona attempted to escape after a warning shot had been fired across her bow, and that she only stopped after being shelled several times by an Austrian submarine, says the Overseas News Agency.

The submarine commander, it is further asserted, allowed the Ancona's passengers and crew forty-five minutes to abandon the ship, after which the vessel was torpedoed. The report that the submarine fired on the lifeboats is denied.

FALSE RUMORS SPREAD BY FOREIGN PRESS

The statement, issued by the Austro-Hungarian admiralty, after declaring that the foreign press had spread false rumors concerning the sinking of the Ancona, says:

"The submarine fired one shot in front of the Ancona's prow, whereupon the steamer fled at full speed, in accordance with the order issued by the Italian authorities to ship commanders to flee or to sink the submarine. The submarine pursued the steamer and continued firing, but the vessel stopped only after being hit several times.

"The submarine allowed forty-five minutes for the passengers and crew to abandon the ship, upon which the submarine reigned, and a small number of boats were lowered, and these were occupied principally by the crew.

"A great number of boats, probably sufficient to save all the passengers, remained unoccupied.

UNEASINESS AMONG HIGH GOVERNMENT OFFICIALS

WASHINGTON, November 14.—Conflicting press dispatches to-day concerning the sinking of the Italian liner Ancona caused uneasiness among high government officials, which was intensified through their failure to receive any official information from either Ambassador Page at Rome or Ambassador Penhelf at Vienna.

Secretary Lansing read without comment dispatches purporting to give the official views of the Italian and Austrian governments, the former claiming the Ancona was torpedoed by a German submarine while her boats were being lowered, and the latter admitting that an Austrian submarine was responsible, but declaring that ample time was given passengers and crew to escape.

Until the embassies at Rome and Vienna cable definite information the American government will be unable to take any steps diplomatically.

The Austrian statement as quoted in dispatches makes it appear that the Ancona, after being hit, did not put her passengers off in the boats in the forty-five minutes' time given for that purpose. The appearance of another steamer is given as the reason for torpedoing the vessel at the end of that period.

Although the United States has insisted that vessels carrying noncombatants be not sunk without warning, no case has yet developed the view of the Washington government as to what time is considered ample for the purpose, beyond the general statement that all passengers should be removed to a place of safety, as provided in the Declaration of London.

STUBBORN SERBS FALL BACK SLOWLY

They Are Inflicting Heavy Losses on Invaders of Their Country.

STILL HOLD KATCHANIK PASS

Political Situation in Balkans of More Significance Than Military Events.

LONDON, November 14.—The Serbians are falling back from mountain to mountain range before the advance of the Austro-German forces, whose official reports enumerate the capture of a thousand or more prisoners daily, a few guns and quantities of stores. The Serbians are fighting continuously, however, and are inflicting considerable losses on their pursuers.

Along the eastern front the Serbians appear to be holding their own against the Bulgarians, and are making a stand on the western bank of the Morava River. So stubborn has been their resistance that the Bulgarians have had to call for assistance from the Austro-German artillery in their effort to drive the defenders out of Katchanik Pass. Thus far they have been unsuccessful.

BRITISH AND FRENCH UNDETAKE OFFENSIVE

The British and French troops, which are receiving re-enforcements, are meeting with some success, and besides repulsing the Bulgarian attacks, have undertaken small offensive movements with good results. The Austro-German and Bulgarian forces, however, made such progress from the beginning of the campaign that it will take serious work now to check them.

For the moment the political situation is graver than the military. The central powers have again protested to Greece against the landing of allied troops at Saloniki. King Constantine is reported to have replied that as Saloniki is an open port there has been no infringement of Greek rights in the landing, and that Greece will remain neutral until one of the belligerents has transgressed against those rights. France and Italy, who have now joined her allies by sending a warship to Saloniki, are particularly anxious as to the attitude of Greece.

STOP VON HINDENBURG

The Russians have definitely stopped Von Hindenburg's drive toward Riga and Dvinsk and along the Dvina River, and have themselves started an offensive, but owing to the condition of the ground, have been able to make only slow progress in the marsh region west of Riga.

Along the Stry River, in the south, the Austro-German troops, by a counterstroke, have pierced the Russian lines and captured 1,500 prisoners, according to the Berlin official statement. These strokes are about all that can be expected on the eastern front while the soft weather continues.

On the western front there have been no events of importance.

AFGHANISTAN PREPARED TO MAKE WAR ON ENGLAND

BERLIN, November 14 (via Sayville).—Advices from Constantinople state that Afghanistan is preparing to war against the British possessions in India. Fighting on the Afghanistan-Indian frontier already has begun at several places.

BRITISH HOSPITAL SHIPS NOT USED TO CONVEY TROOPS

[Special Cable to The Times-Dispatch.] LONDON, November 14.—The admiralty to-night gave out the following official statement:

"A German wireless dispatch on November 12 intimated that British hospital ships were being used to convey troops, munitions and other war material.

"This is absolutely false. British hospital ships always have been and always will be used in accordance with conditions prescribed by the Geneva Convention."

EXPECT MACEDONIA TO BE ANOTHER GALLIOLI FOR ALLIES

BERLIN, November 14 (by wireless via Sayville).—"Reports from Sofia to the Lokal Anzeiger," says the Overseas News Agency, "declare that up to the present the Bulgarian troops have been on the offensive against the forces of entente powers, and that the latter have suffered losses.

"The opinion is prevalent in the Bulgarian capital," says the correspondent, "that Macedonia will be another Gallipoli for the Anglo-French army."

SERBIANS OCCUPY TOWN OF TETOVO

LONDON, November 14.—A dispatch to Reuters from Saloniki says: "The fighting yesterday between the Serbians and Bulgarians in the region of Tetovo resulted in a success for the Serbians, who have occupied the town of Tetovo, capturing one gun and a quantity of stores.

"Tetovo is a point of some importance which may have a bearing on further developments in that quarter.

"A Bulgarian attack on the left bank of the Ornya River was repulsed with heavy loss. Toward the south in the Valandovo region the French captured several trenches.

A Saloniki dispatch to Reuters' Telegram Company under date of Sunday evening says that the Bulgarians have recaptured the town of Tetovo. Only small forces were engaged in this region, one battalion of Serbians being pitted against two battalions of Bulgarians.

Teutonic Forces Repulsed by Russians in Hard Fighting in Region of Riga

In the only fighting reported from Northwestern Russia, in the region of Riga, the Austro-German forces were repulsed by the Russian artillery fire.

Further south, Berlin reports for the Germans another advance through the Russian lines near Czartorysk and the repulse of Russian attacks north of the Kovels-Sarny line by the Austro-Hungarian.

Serbian forces continue to retreat in North Serbia. Berlin declares that the Serbians have been driven back along the whole front, and that the Germans and Hungarians are advancing from the Southern Morava.

In the south, the town of Tetovo has been the scene of spirited action. The Serbians captured this place, but later the Bulgarians are reported to have retaken it.

In the Babuna Mountain region the Serbs and the troops of the entente allies have occupied several villages, and the French have taken a village and a Bulgarian fort north of Valandovo.

In the "labyrinth" sector in Artois, France, the Germans, by a sudden attack, gained a foothold in one of the French first-line defenses, but were driven out, leaving their wounded behind.

Otherwise, there has been only artillery action on the western line.

Italy's entrance into the Balkan campaign is indicated, according to Saloniki dispatches, by the arrival at that port of the Italian cruiser Piemonte. This cruiser bombarded and destroyed the railroad station and a large number of cars loaded with war munitions at Dedaghat, Bulgaria, on her way to Saloniki.

SQUATTER IS CAPTURED ON CHICAGO LAKE FRONT

It Requires Thirty-Five Policemen and Fire Department to Land Captain Streeter in Jail.

HAD DEFIED CLOSING ORDER

Holding Forth in Shack on Ground Made by Waves, He Had Been Giving Thrilling Liquor Business. Does Battle to Officers.

CHICAGO, November 14.—After an exchange of fifty shots, the police to-day captured Captain George Wellington Streeter, "District of Lake Michigan," a plot of filled-in land on the Lake Michigan shore, where until to-day Streeter had successfully defied officers who sought to arrest him on a charge of violating the Sunday closing order.

Mrs. John Holst, wife of one of Streeter's tenants, was slightly wounded, Streeter, his wife and fifteen others were arrested, and 132 cases of beer, six rifles, four revolvers and a quantity of ammunition were confiscated.

The land claimed by Streeter as squatter's right adjoins the fashionable Lake Shore residence district, and was formed by sand filling in between the wreck of a sailing vessel, in which he came here, and the beach. Streeter refused to recognize any authority other than that of the United States.

DOES THRIVING SUNDAY BUSINESS IN BEER

Since Mayor Thompson's Sunday closing order, Streeter is alleged to have done a thriving Sunday business in bottled beer at his shack, and several charges of selling liquor without a license are pending against him.

The main force of the police invaders, consisting of thirty-five patrolmen, two patrol wagons, an ambulance and a reserve force from the fire department, were stationed to-day just out of sight of the Streeter shack. Eight detectives entered Streeter's place. After giving his order, one of the detectives signaled to the attacking force, and the police charged on the beach. Streeter, according to the police, seized a rifle and fired, but was overpowered by the detectives.

Several shots came from adjoining buildings, the police say, and in answering a shot from the house of John Holst, the police are believed to have wounded Mrs. Holst.

After the police made their assault, a fire company pulled down the shack. A jury found Streeter guilty on one charge of selling liquor without a license last week, but he appealed.

PLACED AGAINST STREETER

Charges of assault with intent to kill, violation of the State tipping law and of keeping a disorderly house were placed against Streeter. Most of the others were charged with being inmates of a disorderly house. All were released on bond.

A number of years ago, while Streeter and several of the men in his employ, were defending the Streeter home against the police in a similar attack, a police official was shot and killed. Streeter and an employee served a term in the penitentiary for that shooting.

On October 12, Mrs. Streeter shot and wounded a policeman who had arrested her husband on a charge of selling beer without a license.

Streeter is estimated to have secured as much as \$100,000 from the sale of lots in the district.

In the late nineties, Streeter decided to organize the district as a new territory of the United States, and to secede not only from the city of Chicago, but from the State of Illinois.

An election was held by those living on the tract, one of the shacks was designated the territorial capital, and a territorial judge, marshal, surveyor and other officials elected. Streeter modestly chose the office of territorial clerk. All were sworn in before a clerk of the Federal court here. Streeter went to Washington and applied for admission to Congress as the first delegate from the new territory.

Owners of property near the district organized against him, gained a number of court decisions, and most of the occupants were driven off. Streeter returned in 1900.

Savings Banks for Russia.

PETROGRAD, November 14.—The Russian government is opening 5,000 new savings banks in connection with the post-office.

CRITICISM OF WILSON COSTS OFFICIAL HIS JOB

Assistant Postmaster in Illinois Town Ousted for Remarks About President's Approaching Marriage.

WHITE HOUSE NOT CONSULTED

Action, Which Is Approved by Assistant Postmaster-General Roper, Is Taken Without Knowledge or Authority of President.

WASHINGTON, November 14.—A statement was issued at the White House to-night, saying that the action of Postmaster A. M. Kloefer, at Winnetka, Ill., in removing his assistant from office because he criticized President Wilson's engagement to be married, was taken "without the authority or knowledge of the President."

Published reports brought the incident to the attention of White House officials to-day, and at the same time it was learned that the dismissed assistant postmaster, George Burditt, had vainly appealed to the Post-Office Department to overrule his superior.

Postmaster Kloefer, according to published correspondence, called upon Burditt to explain a remark credited to him that the President "should wait at least a year before remarrying." Burditt admitted making the statement in the course of a general conversation in the post-office, but denied being guilty of any disrespect. Then the postmaster, charging him with disloyalty, and calling attention to the demerits placed against his record for "unsatisfactory service," asked for his resignation.

In appealing to the Post-Office Department, Burditt protested that his removal has not been regular; that no formal charges had been filed against him, and that he had been given no opportunity to reply. Daniel C. Roper, Third Assistant Postmaster-General, is said to have replied that the civil service laws had been fully complied with.

Mr. Roper, when asked about the case to-night, said he did not remember it very clearly, but had the impression that matters other than the remarks about the President led to Burditt's removal. He said he probably would issue a statement to-morrow.

DISCHARGED FROM POSITION FOR DISLOYALTY TO PRESIDENT

CHICAGO, November 14.—George Burditt was discharged from his position as assistant postmaster at Winnetka, a suburb, on November 4, by Postmaster A. M. Kloefer, who wrote Burditt a note giving as a reason "your disloyalty to the President, and the very unsatisfactory service which you have been rendering, as evidenced by the demerits which have from time to time been imposed upon you, and numerous other acts of which you are fully aware."

Mr. Burditt, in making public to-day the letters exchanged between himself and the postmaster and Assistant Postmaster-General Roper, said there had been no demerits against him. He said there had been two conversations in the post-office in Winnetka about the President's betrothal. In one all the clerks were talking of the affair, he said, and several had expressed opinions.

Burditt said that later a man came in and remarked that the President was going to be married, and added: "Did he wait long, did he?" Burditt said he replied: "Hardly a year," or something of the kind, adding, "It seems to me that a man ought to wait at least a year before remarrying, and I don't see why the President should be any exception."

MADE REMARKS CASUALLY, AND MEANT NO DISRESPECT

Burditt said that in both instances he made the remarks casually, and meant no disrespect to the President. The only person who overheard the second conversation besides the speakers, Burditt said, was Postmaster Kloefer's brother, who later was appointed to Burditt's position. Burditt said that Mr. Kloefer had made efforts to get back the correspondence in the case.

Postmaster Kloefer said to-day that the discharge had been in conformity with the civil service rules, and that the department at Washington had upheld the discharge of Burditt.

TO MAKE ARRESTS ALL OVER COUNTRY IN LATEST PLOTS

Scores of Men Under Constant Surveillance by U. S. Agents.

SIMULTANEOUS ACTION WHEN CASE IS COMPLETE

Expected That Some Foreign Envoys Will Have to Leave Country.

MOVE ALSO AGAINST CIVILIANS

Lt. Robert Fay Promises to Reveal All He Knows About German Propagandists.

[Special to The Times-Dispatch.] WASHINGTON, November 14.—The Federal government will strike in two ways when it moves to break up the conspiracy, now alleged to exist, to destroy munitions factories and create labor troubles in order to hamper the shipment of munitions to the allies. It will proceed through diplomatic channels, by handing exequaturs to every consular representative of a foreign government who is connected with the plots, and it will prosecute through the Department of Justice every civilian against whom it obtains sufficient evidence.

It was learned from a high authority to-night that the government will not take another open step against those alleged to be concerned in the conspiracy until it is prepared to stamp out their activities by wholesale arrests simultaneously all over the country. Department of Justice officials make no secret of the fact that at present scores of men—many of them representatives of foreign governments—are under constant surveillance by agents of the United States.

ORDER FOR WHOLESALE ARRESTS WILL BE MADE

Just how soon this government will act is a secret, not known even to many of the department officials. They know, however, that when Attorney-General Gregory and President Wilson are satisfied that enough evidence has been obtained to convict all the civilians implicated in the courts, the order for the wholesale arrests will go forth. At the same time, the State Department will make out several exequaturs and some of the representatives of foreign governments, whose names have been mentioned in connection with the munition plots, may have to leave this country.

Department officials pointed out to-night that the government is prying by its experience in the case of Dr. Dumba, former Austrian ambassador. It was hoped that its action in asking for the recall of the one official regarded as the head of the movement to create labor troubles in plants manufacturing war munitions, would serve as a warning to all others engaged in the same activities. Officials soon learned, however, that the warning was disregarded.

WILL COMPLETE CASE BEFORE SHOWING HAND

The government now plans to complete its case against every one concerned, from the chief plotters down to the men who do the actual work, before showing its hand. The conspiracy, however, is admitted to be so great and to have so many ramifications, that collecting the evidence has been a long and tedious task. Optimism in official circles is responsible for the belief that much of the evidence has been collected, and that the way is cleared to getting more.

District Attorney Snowden Marshall, of New York, remained over in Washington to-day. He conferred further with Attorney-General Gregory regarding the new evidence that has been uncovered that will permit new indictments to be brought against "Lieutenant" Robert Fay and five others now held in New York on a charge of conspiring to destroy munition-carrying ships. The new indictments will be drawn under a chapter of the penal code broad enough to cover the charge of attempted murder.

TO CONFER FURTHER WITH DR. GORICAR

One of the Department of Justice experts will confer this